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CATALOGUE  
OF  
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL  
TREES AND PLANTS,

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, &c. &c.

CULTIVATED AT THE  
LINNÆAN HILL NURSERY, ON ROCK CREEK, NEAR  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

—  
JOSHUA PEIRCE, PROPRIETOR.  
—

TO WHICH IS ADDED,  
*An Essay on the Planting and Cultivation of Orchards.*

—  
WASHINGTON CITY :  
PRINTED AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE,  
NORTH E. STREET.

—  
1824.

## REMARKS.

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The numbers on the right of each column denote the nursery mark. As trees are taken from the nursery, a label is affixed to each kind, marked with the number attached to its proper name in the catalogue.

Those marked thus \* will not be ready until the Fall of 1824, and those marked thus † not until the Fall of 1825.

The various kinds of fruit are arranged in the order of ripening, according to season.

When trees are to be sent to a distance, they will be carefully packed in mats or boxes, at a small additional expense.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and select for themselves. Orders from a distance, must either enclose cash, or refer to some one near, who will become responsible for the payment.

Orders left with Thomas Lovering, near the General Post Office in Washington, or Edward M. Linthicum, corner of Bridge and High-street, Georgetown, will be immediately and promptly attended to. Trees delivered at either place free of charge.

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The following persons have been appointed agents for the Proprietor, to receive and forward orders, of whom Catalogues can be had at any time.

Mr. Abraham Coates,	<i>Philadelphia,</i>
Mr. Robert Sinclair,	<i>Baltimore,</i>
Dr. William Fisher,	<i>Fredericktown, Md.</i>
Mr. John Bradock,	<i>Rockville,</i>
Mr. Thomas Swann,	<i>Annapolis,</i>
Mr. Thomas Lovering,	<i>Marlborough,</i>
Mr. Edward M. Linthicum,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Mr. John Shaw,	<i>Georgetown, D. C.</i>
	<i>Alexandria, D. C.</i>
	<i>Leesburg, Va.</i>

# CATALOGUE

*Of Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs, &c. by  
JOSHUA PEIRCE, at his Nursery, on Rock Creek,  
near Washington, D. C.*

## APPLES at 20 cents. *Pyrus malus.*

*Ripe in June and July.*

	No. 1
Early June,	
† Large early Juneating,	2
Early Golden,	3
Summer Rose,	4
Water Melon, or early Bough,	5
* Sherman Apple,	6
Bewies' early Apple,	7
* Tayloe's early Bell,	8
Early Cleandrinking,	9
Brooks's Row Apple,	10
* Dwarf Pearmain,	99
* Lud,	110

*Ripe in August.*

Summer Queen,	11
Cellar, or Swain Apple,	12
* Golden Burch,	13
American Codling,	14
Large English Codling,	15
Nale Apple,	16
Summer Pearmain,	17
White's early Nonesuch,	18
Maiden's Blush,	19
Coxe's Haigloe,	20
* Summer Redstreak,	21
Corsican Pippin,	22
Gilpin's Harvest Apple,	23
* Acorn Apple,	24
* Breakfast Apple,	25

* Reticule Apple,	26
Summer Haze,	27
Pigeon Bill,	100

*Ripe in September.*

Holland Pippin,	28
Royal Pearmain,	29
Fania Gusta, from Cyprus,	30
Rambo,	31
Monstrous Pippin,	32
Drap D'Or,	33
Bullock Heart,	108

*Ripe in October and November.*

Monstrous Bellflower,	34
Red Doctor,	35
English Golden Pippin,	36
* Loller Apple,	37
Barnes's Fancy,	38
Wine or Winter Haze Apple,	39
Carrol's Striped,	40
Carrol's White,	41
White musk,	101
Adams's White Apple,	109

*Early Winter and Keeping Apples, ripening in rotation.*

* Newtown Spitzenburg,	104
House's French Pippin,	42
Golden Lady,	43
Winter Pearmain,	44
Newark yellow, or French Pippin,	45
White Doctor,	46
Surprise,	47
Bellflower,	48
Pennock,	49
Leather Coat,	102
Esopus Spitzenburg,	50
Flushing Spitzenburg,	103
Royal Russett,	51
Ross's Mountain Pippin,	97

Sweet Russet,	52
* Golden Russet,	53
* Robertson Apple,	54
Rhode Island or Jersey Greening,	55
Kentish Pippin,	56
Yellow Newtown Pippin,	57
Green Newtown Pippin,	58
Pomme D'Apis, or Lady Apple,	59
Hognout,	60
Knight Apple,	61
Orange Apple,	62
Vandervere,	63
Hunt's fine Green,	64
Green Cheese,	65
Winter Catlin,	66
* Winter Annet,	67
Carthouse,	68
Newark King,	69
Priestly,	70
Tewksbury winter blush,	71
Rollings's jenneting, or Rock of Remon,	72
Collot's Apple,	105
Dennison Apple,	73
* Lady Finger, or Long Pippin,	74
* Limber twig,	75
Grindstone,	76
Virginia Hard Red,	77
Everlasting,	78

*Cider Apples.*

*T* denotes those that are esteemed also for the table.

Smith's Cider Apple, <i>T</i>	107
Winter Wellsing,	79
Gray House, <i>T</i>	80
Black, or Virginia Redstreak, <i>T</i>	81
Gray, or Maryland Redstreak,	82
Harrison Apple,	83
English Styre,	84
Campfield,	85
Gloucester White, <i>T</i>	86

Winesap, <i>T</i>	87
Cooper's Russeting, <i>T</i>	88
Wetherell's White Sweeting,	89
Sally Ogden, <i>T</i>	98
Royal Wilding,	90
Hughes' Virginia crab,	91
Roanes' White do.	92
Belt's Berton crab,	93
Large wild crab,	94
Small do.      } for preserving,	95
Siberian do.    }	96
† Cherry crab,	111
Double flowering, }	112
Dwarf or paradise	113

Persons taking 100 or upwards, will be supplied at 16 dollars per hundred; if less than 50, 20 cents per tree; if from 50 to 100, the price will be proportioned to the quantity. When a few only are wanted, select fruit and choice trees, 25 cents will be charged, unless the order be extended to other articles of considerable amount.

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## PEACHES, at 20 cts. *Amygdalus Persica.*

The same variation of prices for quantities as for apple trees. Persons wishing to plant orchards for brandy or hogs, can be supplied with trees of common kinds, raised without inoculating, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  per 100.

### *Ripe in July.*

† Scarlet Nutmeg,	44
Yellow Nutmeg,	1
† Red Nutmeg,	2
† Monsieur Jean,	3
* New York early Newington,	4

### *Ripe in August and September.*

White Rareripe	45
Red Rare ripe freestone,	5

† Yellow Rare ripe freestone,	33
Red Rare ripe clingstone,	6
† Large early york rare ripe,	34
Therlkil's large August,	7
Keysserrated,	8
Oldmixon clingstone,	9
Oldmixon clearstone,	10
Hill's large Madeira,	11
Freestone Heath,	12
† Malta,	35
† Columbia,	36
Royal George,	13
Claret,	14
Black George,	15
Brady's large clingstone,	16
* Red cheek malacoton,	37
White Blossom,	17
Yellow Gatepost,	18
Burlington Brag,	19
† Late Purple,	38
Sweet Water,	20
Kennedy's Carolina,	21
Double Flowering, price 25 cts.	22
Double Monteband,	23
Large Orange freestone,	24
Large Orange clingstone,	25
† Prince's Large Lemon,	39
Common red clingstone,	26
Small yellow clingstone,	27
Lashley's large white or Diana,	28

*Ripe in October.*

Early October,	29
† Yellow October,	40
† Pompone,	41
Large late Heath,	31
Late October,	31
Prince's Heath,	32
† Green Winter,	42
† Yellow Winter,	43

PEARS, at 25 cts. *Pyrus Communis.**M* melting.    *B* baking.*Ripe in July.*

† Primitive,	5
June Pear,	1
Early Chaumonelle, or green Chissel, <i>M</i>	2
† Early Catherine,	19
* Early Bergamot,	20

*Ripe in August.*

Lamus Pear,	3
Windsor Pear, <i>M</i>	4
† Summer Bergamot, <i>M</i>	6
† Spice Pear,	7
Summer Bon Chretien, <i>M</i>	8

*Ripe in September.*

* Seckle's Pear, <i>M</i>	9
Butter Pear, <i>M</i>	21
Clifton's Hollander, or Holland Green, <i>M</i>	10
Brown Beurre, or Beurre Gris, <i>M</i>	11

*November and December.*

Virgouleuse, <i>M</i>	12
† Crasanne,	13
Winter, Bergamot, <i>B</i>	14

*Winter, or Keeping.*

† Muscat Allemand, <i>M</i>	15
Winter St. Germaine, <i>M</i>	16
† Ambrette, or Tilton Pear, <i>M</i>	17
Pound Pear, <i>B</i>	18

NECTARINES, 25 cents. *Amygdalus*  
*Persica, var. fructo glabro.*

Red Roman,	1
Early Yellow Nectarine,	2

Green clingstone,	3
Newington clingstone,	4
Large yellow,	5
Golden clingstone,	6

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**APRICOTS, 25 cts. *Prunus Armeniaca.***

Large Early,	1
Large Brussels,	2
Masculine,	3
Blanch,	4
Gold blotched,	5
Algiers,	6
Moorpark,	7
Peach,	8
Orange,	9
Royal Persian,	10
Breda,	11
Glover's fine Breda,	12
Black,	13
King's large French,	14
Bomford's fine,	15

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**PLUMS, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. *Prunus domestica.***

White Imperial magnum bonum, or Egg Plum,	1
Red Imperial magnum bonum,	2
Chicasaw Plum,	3
Muscle Plum,	4
Pruen,	5
Sloe,	6
* Blue Damacene,	7
White Winter Damacene,	8
Elfries,	9
Gwalsh,	10
Wine plum,	11
Burlington fine Red,	12

Green Gage,	13
Black Plum,	14
Holland Plum,	15
White Gage,	16
Imperial Violet,	17
Blue Gage,	18
Red Gage,	19
† Cooper's Large Red,	20
Apricot Plum,	21
Holt's Orleans,	22
Yellow Gage,	23
Scarlet Egg Plum,	24
Early Scarlet,	25
Drap D'Or,	26
† Dwarf Cluster, price 50 cents,	27
† True German Pruen, 100 cts.	28
† Flushing Gage, 100 cts.	29
† Bolmer's Washington, 100 cts.	30
Smith's Orleans,	31



### CHERRIES at 37½ cts. *Prunus cerasus.*

Early May,	1
May Duke,	2
White Heart,	3
Ox Heart,	4
Double Flowering,	5
Black Heart,	6
Red Heart,	7
† Black Duke,	8
Amber,	9
Carnation,	23
Boyd's apple cherry,	24
* Parker's fine,	15
† Bleeding Heart,	16
† Yellow Spanish,	17
† Prince's Duke,	18
† Black Morello,	19
† English De.	20

† Plumstone Morello,	21
† Allsaints,	22
Common Morello,	10
Kentish common red,	11
Wild or Bird Cherry,	12

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## GRAPES, *Vitis vinifera*.

*N*denotes those that are natives, and *T* those that are fine for the table.

White Sweet Water, <i>T</i> 37½ cts.	1
Miller's Burgundy, <i>T</i> 37½ cts.	2
Bland's Madeira, <i>N T</i> 25 cts.	7
† Ohio Grape, <i>N T</i> 37½ cts.	8
Clifton's Constantia, <i>N T</i> 25	11
Marshal's Grape, <i>N</i> 25 cts.	12
Columbia Grape, <i>N</i> 25 cts.	13
Worthington Grape, <i>N</i> 20 cts.	14
Catawba Toka, or Shull Grape, <i>N T</i> 25 cts.	15
Isabella, from South Carolina, <i>N T</i> 37½ cts.	9
† Scuppernong, from North Carolina, <i>N</i> 37½	5
† White Fox Grape, 25 cts.	23
† Orwigsburg, <i>N T</i> 50 cts.	18
† Elsenborough, <i>N T</i> , 50 cts.	19
† Chassalas, <i>T</i> , 100 cts.	20
† Cioutat, <i>T</i> , 100 cts.	21
• White Muscat of Alexandria, 50 cts.	22
• Purple Foxgrape, fine, 25 cts.	23

Cuttings of the above grapes will be sold by the dozen at  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the above prices, and by the hundred at one sixth, neatly packed in boxes or mats, so as to be conveyed with perfect safety to any part of the United States.

Also cuttings of any of the varieties of fruit trees for ingrafting, packed in a neat and portable manner, will be furnished at 50 cts. per dozen : no less than a dozen of any variety can be furnished.

## GARDEN FRUIT.

Quince, 25 cts. *Pyrus Cydonia*.

Dwarf, or Paradise Apple,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cts. *Pyrus malus*,  $\vartheta$ .  
*humula*.

Dwarf Service, bearing large fruit at the height of  
 from six to eighteen inches,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cts.

German Medlar,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cts. *Mespilus Germanica*.

Barberry, 25 cts. *Berberis Canadensis*.

Figs,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cts. *Ficus Carica*.

### ALMONDS. *Amygdalus communis*.

Hard shell, 25 cents.

† Thin shell,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cts.

Double flowering, 25 cts.

### MULBERRIES.

Large Black European,  $\begin{cases} 25 \\ 50 \end{cases}$  cts. *Morus nigra*,

Red American, 25 to  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cts. — *rubra*,

† White Chinese, or Italian,  $\begin{cases} 25 \\ 37\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$  cts. — *alba*,  
 for silk worms,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cts.

Japan Paper, 20 to 25 cts. *Broussonetia papyrifera*.

### CURRENTS. *Ribes*.

Red,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cts. ; per doz. \$1 00.

Large white, 20 cts. ; per doz. 1 50.

† Champaigne, fine, 25 cts. ; per doz. 1 75.

English Black, 20 cts. ; per doz. 1 25.

American Black,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ; per doz. 75 cts.

Missouri Fragrant yellow flowering, 25 cts. or \$1 50  
 per doz.

### GOOSEBERRIES. *Ribes Uva-crispa*.

Price  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 cents.

#### RED.

Allcock's King,

Rumbullion,

Duke of York.

## GREEN.

Early hairy,  
Gascoign,  
Walnut,  
Satisfaction.

## YELLOW.

Golden Drop,  
Rocket's Yellow,  
Long Yellow,  
Golden Seedling.

## WHITE.

Elephant,  
Snowball,  
Highland White,  
White heart.

The above varieties have been procured from a respectable Nursery at New York ; a few of each can be furnished the present year, and afterwards a constant supply will be kept of such as shall from experience prove to be worth cultivating. The proprietor has, in addition to the above, several varieties selected from the best gardens in this District, which he presumes he can with propriety recommend.

This fruit requires a strong soil, which ought to be kept light and rich, by digging in a quantity of well rotted stable manure, every fall and spring : no grass should be permitted to grow near the body of the bush ; and a portion of the old wood should be cut away every fall, which will add much to the growth both of the bush and the fruit.

RASPBERRIES. *Rubus idaeus.*

\* English red, 12½ cts. ; per doz. 1 00.

Antwerp red, 12½ cts. ; per doz. 1 00.

† Antwerp white, 25 cts.

American white, 12½ cts. ; per doz. 1 00.

American black, 10 cts. ; per doz. 50 cts.

Purple monthly flowering, 20 cts.

STRAWBERRIES. *Fragaria vesca.*

Morrißania, or early scarlet; per doz. 12½ cts.  
 English red Hautboy, 12½ cts.  
 English white do. 12½ cts.  
 Large Hudson, 20 cts.  
 Bourbon, 25 cts.  
 † Red Chili, 25 cts.

FILBERTS. *Corylus avellana.*

English Greenhusk, 25 to 37½ cts.  
 English redhusk, 37½ cts.  
 † Large Spanish, or Barcelona, 37½ cts.  
 American, common, 20 cts.  
 American Hazelnut, 12½ cts.

## ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS.

Balm of Gilead, or bal-	sam fir, from 50 cts. to \$2, according to the size.	} Pinus balsamea.
White, or Weymouth		
pine, 50 to 1 50 cts.	} — strobis,	
Norway Spruce fir, 50 to 1 50 cts.		
* Red Spruce fir, 50 to 1 50 cts.	} — abies	
Black, or double spruce		
fir, 50 to 1 50 cts.	} — nigra,	
Hemlock, or drooping		
spruce fir, 50 to 1 50 cts.	} — canadensis,	
Yellow Pine, 37½ cts.		
Chinese arborvitæ, 50 cts.	} — variabilis,	
† American do. 50 cts.		
Swedish upright juniper,	} Thuya orientalis, per pair, male and fe-	
male, 8½,		
Red American cedar, 25	} — occidentalis, to 37½ cts.	
	} Juniperus suecia,	
	} — virginius,	

† English yew tree, 50 cts.	<i>taxus baccata</i> ,
American do. 25 to 37½ cts.	— <i>canadensis</i> ,
American Holly, 37½ to 50 cts.	<i>Ilex opaca</i> ,
Green tree box, 20 to 25 cts.	<i>buxus sempervirens</i> ,
† Silver striped do. 25 cts.	— <i>v. arg. varieg</i> .
† Gold striped, do. 25 cts.	— <i>v. aur. varieg</i> .
Dwarf box, 6½ to 25 cts.; per doz. 25 cts. to 1 doi.	— <i>v. pumila</i> ,
Evergreen thorn, 20 cts.	<i>Mespilus pyracantha</i> ,
American Laurel, 20 cts.	<i>Kalmia</i> .

## ORNAMENTAL FOREST TREES.

European larch, or deciduous fir, 50 cts.	<i>Pinus larix</i> ,
† American do. 50 cts.	— <i>pendula</i> ,
American bald cypress, 50 cts.	<i>Cupressus disticha</i> ,
Purple beech, with beautiful purple foliage, \$1, used for ornamenting grave yards,	<i>Fagus purpuria</i> ,
Common American beech, 25 cts.	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ,
European mountain ash, or Scotch Roan, admired for its scarlet fruit in winter, 37½ to 50 cts.	<i>Sorbus acuparia</i> ,
European sorb, or serice tree, 25 cts.	— <i>domestica</i> ,
American Ash, 25 to 37½ cts.	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i> ,
† Pride of China, 37½ cts.	<i>Melia azedarach</i> ,
American tulip Poplar, 25 to 37½ cts.	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> ,
Lombardy poplar, 25 cts.	<i>Populus dilatata</i> ,
Athenian do. 20 to 25 cts.	— <i>græca</i> ,

Balsam do. or tacmahac,	}	Populus balsamifera,
20 cts.		
Georgia do. 25 cts.		— angulata,
† Aspen do. 25 cts.		— tremula,
Madeira nut, or English	}	Juglans regia,
walnut, 25 to $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts.		
Black walnut, 25 to $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts.		— nigra,
Butternut, do.		— cinerea,
Pecan, or Illinoisnut, 50 cts.		— olivæ forma,
Shellbark Hickorynut,	}	— carya,
37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.		
Common locust, 25 cts.	}	Robinia pseudocatia,
seedlings \$2 per 100		
Honey locust, or three	}	Gleditschia tricanthos.
thorn acacia, 25 cts.		
Glutinous acacia, 25 cts.		Acacia glutinosa,
Sugar maple, 25 to 50 cts.		Acer saccharinum,
Scarlet do. 25 cts.		— rubrum,
Silver leaf do. 25 cts.		
Persimon, or American	}	Diospyros virginica,
medlar, 25 cts.		
English elm, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 cts.		Ulmus campestris,
American elm, 25 to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .		— americana,
Fringe tree, 25 cts.		Chiomanthus virginica,
White flowering dog-	}	Cornus florida,
wood, 20 cts.		
Sugar nut, 25 cts.		
Golden willow, 20 cts.		Salix vitellina,
Green willow, 20 cts.		— alba,
Weeping willow, 25 cts.		— babylonica,
Hooppole willow, cut-	}	— viminalis.
tings, 20 to $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts.		
per doz.		
English basket willow,	}	— fisca,
20 cts.; cuttings, 25		
cts. per doz.		
English variegated wil-	}	— caprea varieg.
low, with leaves beau-		
tifully mottled, 25 cts.		

American Judas tree, with beautiful early flowers, 25 cts.	} Cercis canadensis.
European Strawberry tree, or burning bush, to 37½ cts.	
Green euonymus, or A- merican strawberry tree, 20 cts.	} Euonymus europæus. } — americanus,
Oaks, several varieties, 25 to 37½ cts.	
Common chesnut, 25 cts. Castanea americana, † Spanish chesnut, 37½ cts. — vesca, Chinquapin, 20 cts. — pumila,	} Quercus, } — vesca, } — pumila,
Sweet gum, 25 cts. Liquidamber styraciflùa.	
Common gum, 25 cts.	
Papaw, or custard apple, 25 cts.	} Anona glabra, } — vesca,
Horse chesnut, 37½ to 75 cts.	
European tanner's su- mach, 25 cts.	} Rhus coriaria, } — vesca,
Catalpa, much admired for its flowers, 25 cts.	
Prickly ash, 25 cts.	
Angelica, or Hercules' club, 25 cts.	} Aralia spinosa, } — vesca,
Boneduc, or Kentucky coffee, 37½ cts.	
English linden, or lime tree, 37½ to 50 cts.	} Gymnocladus canadensis. } — vesca,
† American linden, or bass wood, 37½ to 50,	
Black mulberry, 25 cts.	} Morus nigra, } — americana,
Chinese paper mulberry, 20 to 25 cts.	
Weeping burch, 25 cts.	} Broussonetia papyrifera, } — pendula,
Sassafras, 20 cts.	
	Laurus sassafras,

American plane tree sy-	}	Platanus occidentalis,
camore, or button wood, 25 cents,		
American bird cherry, 25 cts.	}	Prunus virginiana,
† Laburnum, 25 to 37½, 37½ to 50 cts.		
* Umbrella magnolia, 37½ to 50 cts.	}	Magnolia tripetala,
Glaucus magnolia, 25 to 37½ cts.		
European hawthorn, 20 to 25 cts.	}	Crataegus oxyacantha.

## FLOWERING SHRUBS.

* Purple flowering caly-	}	Calycanthus floridus,
canthus, or sweet scented shrub, 100 cts.		
Brown flowering, do. 37½ to 50 cts.	}	— glaucus,
Double flowering peach, 25 cts.		
Double flowering Chinese apple, 25 cts.	}	Amygdalus spectabilis,
Balsam of Peru, 20 cts.		
Common privet, 20 cts.	}	Pyrus spectabilis,
Green Euonymus, or American strawberry tree, 20 cts.		
Dwarf box, 6½ to 25 cts. ; per doz. 25 to 100 cts.	}	Populus balsamifera,
Single white Althœa frutex, 25 cts.		
Single red, 20 cts.	}	Ligustrum vulgare,
Double white, 37½ cts.		
Double purple, 37½ cts.	}	Euonymus americanus,
	}	Buxus pumila,
	}	Hibiscus syriacus,
	}	— v. rubro,
	}	— v. albo pl.
	}	— v. purp. pl.

Single variegated, 50 cts.	<i>Hibiscus v. fol. variegato,</i>
* Double variegated, 50 cts.	— <i>v. fol. variegato pl.</i>
White Lilac, 20 to 25 cts.	<i>Syringa vulgaris,</i>
Purple lilac, 20 to 25 cts.	— <i>v. purp.</i>
Persian lilac, 20 to 25 cts.	— <i>persica,</i>
Snow ball, 25 to 50 cts.	<i>Viburnum opulus,</i>
Snowberry, 25 cts.	<i>Symporia racemosa,</i>
Indian currant,	— <i>glomerata,</i>
Dwarf oak, or shin timber, 37½ cts.	} <i>Quercus pumila,</i>
Pink mezeron, blooming in March,	} <i>Daphne mezereum,</i>
Rose acacia, with beautiful clusters of flowers, 25 to 37½ cts.	} <i>Robinia acacia,</i>
Carolina Syringo, or scentless mock orange, 25 to 37½ cts.	} <i>Philadelphus inodorus,</i>
European fragrant, or sweet scented mock orange, 25 to 37½ cts.	} — <i>coronarius,</i>
Double flowering Almond, 25 cts.	} <i>Amygdalus pumila, pleno,</i>
Christ's thorn, from the holy land, 50 cts.	} <i>Rhamnus paliurus,</i>
Honeysuckle, 20 cts.	<i>Azolea bicolor.</i>
Dogwood, 20 cts.	<i>Cornus florida,</i>
Indigo shrub, or bastard indigo, with spikes of flowers, 37½ cts.	} <i>Amorpha fruticosa,</i>
† Yellow flowering bladder senna, bloom in spring and autumn, 37½ cts.	} <i>Colutea arborescens,</i>
Shrubby St. John's wort, 25 cts.	} <i>Hypericum kalmianum,</i>
Spice wood, 20 cts.	<i>Laurus benzion,</i>
† Winter berry, 25 cts.	<i>Prinos verticillatus,</i>
Yellow flowering currant, 25 cts.	} <i>Ribes aureum,</i>

Variegated willow, with  
mottled leaves, & large }  
flowers, 25 cts. } *Salix caprea varieg.*

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## MAIN'S VIRGINIA, OR AMERICAN HEDGING THORN,

Raised in abundance, from 4 to 5 dollars per thousand, with a reasonable reduction to persons taking several thousands. They will be packed in hogsheads, boxes, or mats, so as to be sent with perfect safety to any part of the country, at a small expense. Seed, prepared for sowing, 2 dolls. per quart.

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## PYRACANTHA, OR EVERGREEN THORN,

At 6 dollars per thousand. Seed, prepared for sowing, at 5 dollars per quart.

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## ROSE BUSHES.

Single yellow, 100 cts.

Double yellow, 100 cts.

Multiflora, 37½ cts.

Double white, 25 cts.

Single white, 25 cts.

Burgundy rose, 25 cts.

York and Lancaster, or striped rose, 37½ cts

† Large provence, 100 cts.

† Moss provence, 100 cts.

Hundred leaf rose, 20 cts.

Cinnamon rose, or early May, 25 cts.

Thornless, or maiden rose, 25 cts.

Scotch eglantine, 25 cts.

American eglantine, or sweet brier, 25 to  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cts.

Single twice flowering, a native rose, 20 cts.

Monthly rose, 50 cts.

Marble rose, 25 cts.

Pennsylvania double white monthly, 50 cts.

African rose, 50 cts.

Perpetual, or daily rose, } 50 to 100 cts. Green-house roses, in pots, which will flourish in open ground, with a slight protection in winter.

Otohita, 50 to 100 cts.

China velvet, 50 to 100,

## VINES AND CREEPERS,

*for covering Walls and Arbours.*

\* Dutchman's pipe, 50 cts. Aristolochio siphon,

Scarlet trumpet creeper, } 25 cts. Bignonia radicans,

\* Carolina yellow jessamine, 75 to 100 cts. Gelsemium nitidum,

White flowering jessamine, 25 cts. Jasminum officinale,

\* Carolina kidney bean, or embowering vine, } 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 50 cts. Glycine frutescens,

Evergreen ivy, 25 to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Hedera helix,

Variegated or striped sweet scented honey } suckle, 25 cts. Caprifolium lonicera,

Monthly do. do. 25 to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Scarlet monthly, 20 to 25 semperfivrens

Striped leaf honey suc- } kkle, 25 cts. v. fol. varieg.

Boxthorn, or matrimony, } 25 cts. Lacium europæum,

Periwinkle, or evergreen myrtle, 25 cts. Vinca minor.

Multiflora rose, 37½ cts. *Rosa multiflora*;  
 English nightshade, or } *Solanum dulamara*.  
 bittersweet, 25 cts. }

## GREEN-HOUSE TREES & PLANTS.

Seville orange,	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> ,
Silver striped orange,	— <i>argenteo variegato</i> ,
Myrtle leaved do.	— <i>myrtifolia</i> ,
† China mandarin,	— <i>nobilis</i> ,
Shaddock, with large fruit,	— <i>decumana</i> ,
Lemon,	— <i>limon</i> ,
Madeira citron,	
Palermo solid citron,	
West India lime,	— <i>limonella</i> ,
The prices of the above, will depend on the size— from 3 to 10 dollars.	
Japan globe flower, 50 to 100 cts.	— <i>Corchorus japonicus</i> ,
† Cape jessamine, 1 to \$5,	<i>Gardenia florida</i> ,
† Peruvian helithrope, 1 to 3 dols.	— <i>Haliatropium peruvianum</i>
Catalonian jessamine, 75 to 100 cts.	— <i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i> ,
European sweet bay, \$1,	<i>Laurus nibilis</i> ,
Single white Oleander,	— <i>Nerium oleander</i> ,
100 cts.	
Double variegated Ole- ander, 1 to 3 dols.	— <i>v. variegata</i> ,
† European olive, 1 to \$2,	<i>Olea europaea</i> ,
Fruit bearing pomegran- ate, 1 dol.	— <i>Punica granatum</i> ,
Double flowering do. \$1,	— <i>v. pleno</i> ,
Lurustinus, 1 to 2 dols.	<i>Viburnum tinus</i> ,
American century aloe,	— <i>Agave americana</i> ,
50 to 100 cts.	
Striped leaved aloe, 75 to 100 cts.	— <i>v. folio striata</i> ,

† Ginger, 100 cts.	Amonum zingiber,
Creeping cereus, 50 to 100 cts.	} Cactus flagelliformis,
Chinese chrysanthemum, Crysanthemum indicum.	
Ten varieties of this beautiful plant are cultivated at this establishment; they bloom from the middle of November to the first of January, and are the greatest ornament of the Green-house at that season.	
Small plants, without pots, 37½ cts.	
Do, do. in pots, 50 cts.	
Plants, in bloom, 75 to 100 cts.	
Chinese changeable hy- drangea 50 to 100 cts.	} Hydrangea hortensis,
Chinese St. John's wort, 50 to 100 cts.	} Hypericum monogynum,
Geranium, several varie- ties, 37½ cts. to 81,	} Pelargonium,
Red China ever bloom- ing rose, 50 to 100 cts.	} Rosa indica,
Bluish marbled do. 50 to 100 cts.	} — v. cerula,
Single Chinese velvet, do. 50 to 100 cts.	} — semperflorens,
African double white, 50 to 100 cts.	
Tree houseleek, 50 to 100 cts.	} sempervivum arboreum
† Adams' needle, 1 dol.	Youca grandiflora,
Adams' thread, 50 cts.	— filamentosa.

Preparation is now making for a rapid increase of Green-house trees and plants, and it is intended to keep a constant supply of every thing that is rare and valuable in this line.

## HERBACEOUS, MEDICINAL, AND CULINARY PLANTS.

*Biennial and Perennial, from 12½ to 25 cents, except  
those noted.*

Scarlet columbine,	<i>— aquilega canadensis,</i>
European blue, do.	<i>— vulgaris,</i>
Chives, 12½ cts. per doz.	<i>allium schnænoprassum,</i>
Common garlic, 25 per doz.	<i>— stavium,</i>
Reed, 50 cts. per bunch,	<i>arundo phragmites,</i>
Fennel,	<i>anethum fœniculum,</i>
Chamomile,	<i>anthemis nobilis,</i>
Burdock,	<i>arctium lappa,</i>
Wormwood,	<i>artemesia absinthium,</i>
Horse radish,	<i>cochlearia armoracia,</i>
Common hop, very fine,	<i>humulus lupulus,</i>
Lily of the valley,	<i>convallaria majalis,</i>
Solomon's seal,	<i>— racemosa,</i>
Elecampane,	<i>inula helenium,</i>
* Lavendar,	<i>lavandula spica,</i>
Horehound,	<i>marrubium vulgare,</i>
Common balm,	<i>melissa officinalis,</i>
Peppermint,	<i>mentha piperita,</i>
Spearmint,	<i>— viridis,</i>
Catmint, or nep,	<i>nepeta cataria,</i>
Common rue,	<i>ruta graveolens,</i>
Common sage,	<i>salvia officinalis,</i>
Clary,	<i>— sclarea,</i>
Puccoon, or blood root,	<i>sanguinaria canadensis,</i>
Common house leek,	<i>semperfivum tectorum,</i>
Watercress,	<i>sisymbrium officinalis,</i>
Comfrey,	<i>sympytum officinale,</i>
Tansey,	<i>tanacetum vulgare,</i>
Thyme,	<i>thymus vulgaris,</i>
Colt's foot,	<i>tussilago farfara,</i>

## ASPARAGUS.

Roots, per hundred, 75 cts.  
Do. per thousand, 6 dollars.

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## BULBOUS ROOTED PLANTS.

**HYACINTHS**, 35 varieties. *Hyacinthus orientalis*.  
Single root of any variety, 25 cts.  
One root of each variety, 20 cts. per root,  
One dozen of any variety, 2 dolls.  
Choice, selected while in bloom,  $31\frac{1}{4}$  cts. per root.

## \*TULIPS.

*Tulipa gesneriana*.

*Twenty varieties of double Tulips.*

Single root of any variety, 50 cts.  
One of each variety,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cts.  
One dozen of any variety, 3 dolls.  
Choice, selected while in bloom,  $62\frac{1}{2}$  cts.

*One hundred varieties of single Tulips.*

Single root, 25 cts.  
One of each variety, 20 cts. per root,  
One dozen of any variety, 2 dolls.  
Choice, selected while in bloom,  $31\frac{1}{4}$  cts. per root.

CROWN IMPERIALS. *Trittillaria imperialis*.

Red,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cts. per root.  
Yellow, 50 cts.  
Gold striped, or variegated, 1 dol.

## LILIES.

White,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cts.; per doz. \$1. *Lilium candidum*,  
Purple blotched,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cts. — *v. maculato*,

POLYANTHUS NARCISUS. *Narcissus tazetia.**Eight varieties, single and double.*

One of each variety,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cts. per root,  
One doz. of each variety, 50 cts. per doz.

## IRIS, OR FLOWER DE LUCE.

\* Early Persian,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cts. ; per doz. 1 dol.

Dwarf blue,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cts.

Large white, 50 cts. per bunch,

Large blue, 25 cts. per bunch,

\* Bulbous rooted blue,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cts. ; per doz. 1 dol.

CROCUS,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cts. ; per } *Crocus vernus*,  
doz. 50 cts.

STAR OF BETHLE- } *Ornithogalum*,  
HEM, per doz. 25 cts.

Largedouble red PÆO- } *Pæonia, v. rubro pleno*,  
NY, 25 to 50 cts.

Double TUBEROSE, } *Polyanthus tuberosa*.  
20 cts.

In addition to the above, the proprietor has it in view to keep a constant supply of annual flowers.

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The proprietor has been induced, for the information of those who patronize his establishment, to publish the following extract from Mr. Coxe's work on Fruit Trees ; and from the high standing of that gentleman, as a scientific and practical cultivator, presumes he can, with confidence, recommend his work to all who are desirous of embarking in this useful and profitable branch of agriculture.

## ON THE PLANTING AND CULTIVATION OF ORCHARDS.

The first thing to be determined upon in the planting of an orchard, is the proper distance of the trees : if a mere fruit plantation be the object, the distance may be small—if the cultivation of grain and grass be in view, the space between the trees must be wider : at thirty feet apart, an acre will contain forty-eight trees ; at thirty-five feet, thirty-five trees ; at forty feet, twenty-seven trees ; and at fifty feet, about eighteen to the acre—these are the usual distances. In my own plantations, I have adopted the various distances, according to the depth and character of the soil ; about two-thirds of the ground, comprising about one hundred acres, are planted at 50 feet ; on the remaining fifty acres, I have tried 30, 35, and 40 feet ; and, as far as could be conveniently done, I have planted the trees of smallest growth on the lightest soil. Taking every circumstance into consideration, it will probably be found, that forty feet is the most eligible distance for a farm orchard.—It will admit sufficient sun and air, in our dry and warm climate ; and until the trees shall be fully grown, will allow of a profitable application of the ground to the cultivation of grain and grass.

Much trouble will be saved, and much accuracy in planting will be ensured, by marking the sites of trees by stakes, previous to digging the holes. In shallow soils, I would recommend making the holes of the depth of two spits of earth, scattering the lower spit at some distance ; and supplying its place by an equal quantity of the neighbouring surface earth—the depth of the hole must depend on that of the sub-soil.

An eligible mode, which I have practised with success in a large portion of my orchards, on the lighter soils, is to supply the place of the stratum of poor earth, by one or two loads of meadow mud, ditch banks, or

good surface soil, laid round each tree after planting ; ploughing the ground for a fallow crop the next spring, when the mud has become completely pulverized by the frost : the size of the hole should be sufficiently large to admit a spade handle, when laid horizontally in the bottom ; affording ample space for the expansion of the roots in loose rich earth. Well digested compost is useful round newly planted trees, in stiff or cold soils—both lime, and fresh stable manure, I have found prejudicial in the dry and hot weather of summer ; the latter substance is also frequently a cover for moles and field mice, which are extremely injurious in winter, to trees of even six or eight years old in light soils. I have found great benefit from the application of every kind of manure on the surface, and mixing it gradually by cultivation with the soil, as the best security against drought in summer and vermin in winter.

The proper season for planting, will be found to depend on a variety of circumstances—in light soils, the winter settles the earth round the roots, and best secures them against the drought of the following season—it is a time of leisure to the farmer, and affords an early selection of trees from the nursery. In stiff or wet soils, I should give a preference to spring planting, other circumstances being equal. I have planted at both seasons, and have generally found that care and attention ensured a correspondent success in the growth of my trees. In whatever season an orchard may be planted, too much attention cannot be given to extend the roots in every direction ; to cut off all wounded parts, and more especially, not to plant too deep ; this I believe is the common error of inexperienced planters. As a general rule, I would recommend that the tree be placed in the orchard with about three inches of earth over the upper tier of roots, which will make it about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery ; that the tree, after being partially covered, should be well shaken, to admit the finer particles of the earth

among the fibrous roots, and that it be well settled, by treading the earth around it—with these precautions, I have never found the necessity of stakes. The tops of young trees should never be shortened, lest it should produce a growth of suckers: I would recommend in preference, that they be thinned, if found too heavy: if the trees have been long out of the ground, and the roots have become shrivelled at the time of planting, the labour of pouring a pail full of water round each tree, will be amply repaid in the success it will ensure in their growth.

The looser the ground is kept for the first, and indeed for several succeeding years, the more certain and more vigorous will be the growth of the orchard—in the luxuriance and colour of the foliage of contiguous plantations, I have found every stage of cultivation strongly marked: those orchards which have been two years under cultivation, exhibit a striking superiority over those which have been but one year under the plough; while these, in their turn, surpass the fields in clover or in grain, both in the quantity and size of the fruit: when clover is sown in young orchards, I have been in the habit of digging the earth for about three feet, at the root of each tree: A man will dig round one hundred trees in a day; the trifling loss of grass and labour, will be fully remunerated by the improved vigour of the tree. When the ground can be spared from cropping, four or five furrows on each side of a row, will be found a most eligible mode of promoting the growth of a young orchard.

All fallow crops are most favourable to the growth of orchards, at every early stage of their cultivation—indian corn, potatoes, and vines, are preferable to oats or barley; and these again are more favourable than winter grain: Buckwheat is among the most beneficial crops for the promotion of the autumnal growth of trees—clover is, by many farmers, believed to be injurious to young trees; its tendency to check the growth of trees will be found, I believe, to be in proportion to the air and moisture which its greater or less vigorous

growth may keep from the roots ; light and heat, appear as necessary to the roots as to the branches of trees—clover, while it occupies the ground, must prevent cultivation ; so far, I apprehend, it will be found pernicious, but probably not in a greater degree than any other luxuriant and deeply rooted species of grass, absorbing the moisture, and exhausting the strength of the soil which covers the roots of small trees. In the arrangement of an orchard, both convenience and beauty will result from planting each kind in distinct contiguous rows. Some cultivators pay particular attention to continue in the orchard the aspect the tree maintained in the nursery : I have sometimes adopted the practice, without much confidence in its efficacy ; nor can I think it probable, that trees, growing in close rows, not much exposed, in the nursery, can, by any habit so limited in its duration, be affected by any permanent contraction or rigidity of the bark, or sap vessels, which are the only effects I have ever heard ascribed to the influence of aspect, on the stems of young trees.

The prevalent winds of our climate, are from the north-west : in light soils, their violence will sometimes give an inclination to newly planted trees to the south east : this may easily be remedied by setting up the trees while young ; and when they have attained a large growth, it may be overcome in a great degree, by cutting off the leaning branches, and by freely pruning the leeward side of the tree.

Moss is a plant produced by poverty and neglect ; it is very prejudicial to trees, and should be carefully removed : this can be readily done, by rubbing the trees in damp weather with a bone, or the back of a knife ; good cultivation will generally prevent the growth of moss—white washing the stem, not only cleanses the tree of moss, but destroys many kinds of lice very injurious to fruit trees ; it is followed by a cleanliness in the bark after it has been dissolved by rain, and promotes the health and vigour of the tree whenever applied.

## DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING PEACH TREES.

To have thrifty peach trees, and fine fruit, the ground should every year be kept cultivated by planting it with corn, potatoes, or other vegetables ; and every autumn or spring, have well rotted manure dug in around the trees. Peach trees remaining more than one year in grass or sod ground, become unthrifty and yellow. As it is a tree that soon comes to maturity, it is always thought better to supply the place of those that become diseased with young trees than to attempt a cure.

When trees are received that cannot be immediately planted, a trench should be dug, the roots well wet in water and laid in it, then covered with earth pulverized, so as to settle well about them, and prevent their drying ; in this manner trees are often kept through the winter with perfect safety.

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